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OVERTHROW THE WELFARE  
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CLEAN UP THE  
ENVIRONMENT!



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REVOLUTION!



ALL POWER TO  
THE PEOPLE!



RIGHT ON!



THANK YOU. IN NEXT MONTH'S  
SPEECH ON FOREIGN POLICY  
I WILL DO MY IMPRESSION  
OF GAANDHI.



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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Anne Darkony, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Mark Weinstein, Cindy Firestone, Ted Franklin, Alan Howard, Karen Koons, Andy Marx, Kathy Mulvihill, Barbara Rothking, Nina Sabaroff, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel

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NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS: There will be no Friday packet this week. Most of the collective is going to Ann Arbor for the Peace Treaty conference. See you next Tuesday.

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CONTINUATION OF STORY: A DAY IN THE TRIAL OF ERICKA HUGGINS AND BOBBY SEALE, continued from page 12

two more challenges. And there are only six left. Their jury selection -- the longest fair dice in history -- will be over; Ericka and Bobby's trial has just begun...

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IF YOU ARE MISSING PAGES OR HAVE GRAPHICS THAT GOT MESSED UP IN THE PRESS, LET US KNOW. WE WILL SEND YOU WHAT YOU NEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

[Note to Editors: This is the second installment of America on \$0 a Day. Part I is in LNS #314. The entire article is in Ramparts, February 1971.]

AMERICA ON \$0 A DAY:  
FREE FOOD AND FOOD CONSPIRACIES

by Abbie Hoffman

LIBERATION News Service

In Amerika, there is a national food stamp program that unfortunately is controlled by the states. Many states, for racist reasons, do not want to make it too available, or even to publicize the fact that it exists. It is a much better deal than the food program connected with welfare because you can use the stamps to buy any kind of food. The only items excluded are tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. In general, you can qualify if you earn less than \$165 per month; the less you earn, the more stamps you can receive. There is minimal hassle involved once you get by the first hurdle.

Show up at your local food stamp office, which can be found by calling the Welfare Department in your city. Make an appointment to see a representative for your area. They will tell you to bring all sorts of receipts, but the only thing you need is a few rent stubs for the most recent months. If the receipts are for a high rent, tell them you rent a room from a group of people but eat separately. They really only want to prove that you have cooking facilities. Once you get stamps, you can pick them up regularly. Some states even mail them to your pad. You can get up to a hundred dollars worth of free purchases a month per person in the most liberal states.

Large amounts of highly nutritional food can be gotten for as little as three cents per meal from a non-profit organization called Multi-Purpose Food for Millions Foundation, Inc. Their address is 1800 Olympic Ave., Santa Monica, Cal. Write and they will send you details.

[SUPERMARKETS]

Talking about food in Amerika means talking about supermarkets--mammoth, neon-lighted streets of food packaged to hoodwink the consumer. The fact that so much stealing goes on and the supermarkets still bring in huge profits shows exactly how much overcharging has occurred in the first place.

Never go shopping in the supermarket without a briefcase or a large handbag. It's best to work shoplifting in the supermarket with a partner who can act as look-out. Work out a prearranged set of signals with your partner.

In the produce department, there are bags for fruit and vegetables. Slip a few steaks or some lambchops into the bottom of a large brown bag and pile some potatoes on top. Have the little man in the white coat weigh the bag, staple it and mark the price. With a black crayon, you can also mark your own prices.

You can walk into a supermarket, get a few items from the shelves, and walk around eating food in the aisles. Pick up some cherries and eat them. Have a spoon in your pocket and open

some yogurt. Open a pickle or olive jar. Get some sliced meat or cheese from the delicatessen counter and eat it up, making sure to ditch the wrapper. The cart full of items, used as a decoy, can just be left in an aisle before you leave the store.

Case the joint before pulling a big rip-off. Know the least crowded hours, learn the best aisles to be busy in, and check out the store's security system. Once you get into shoplifting in supermarkets, you'll really dig it. You'll be surprised to learn that the food tastes better.

Large chain stores like Safeway throw away day-old vegetables and the outer leaves of lettuce, celery and the like. This stuff is usually found in crates outside the back of the building. Tell them you're working with animals at the college labs, or that you raise guinea pigs. They might even get into saving them for you, but if they don't, just show up before the garbage is collected (generally early in the morning), and they'll let you cart away what you want. Dented cans and dented fruit can often be gotten free, or certainly at a reduced rate. They are still as good as the undamaged.

[WHOLESALE MARKETS]

Large cities all have a wholesale fruit and vegetable area where the workers will often give you loads of free food just for the asking. Get a good story together. Get some church stationery and type a letter "To whom it may concern" introducing yourself, or better still, wear some clerical garb. Orchards also make good pickings just after the harvest has been completed. Factories often will give you a case or two of free merchandise for a "charitable" reason. Make some calls around town and then go pick up the stuff at the end of the week.

A great idea is to get a good list of a few hundred large corporations around the country by looking up their addresses at the library. Poor's Register of Companies, Directors and Executives has the most complete list. Send them all letters complaining about how the last box of cereal was only half full, or how you found a dead fly in the can of peaches. They often will send you an ample supply of items just to keep you from complaining to your friends, or worse, taking them to court. Often you can get stuff sent to you by just telling them how good their product is compared to the trash you see nowadays. You know the type of letter. "Rice Krispies have had a fantastic effect on my sexual prowess," or "Your frozen asparagus has given a whole new meaning to my life." In general, though, the nasties get the best results.

Slaughterhouses usually have meat that they will give away. They are anxious to give to church children's programs and things like that. In most states, there is a law that if the slab of meat touches the ground, they have to throw it away. Drop around meat houses late in the day and trip a few trucks.

Fishermen always have hundreds of pounds of fish that have to be thrown out. You can have as much as you can cart away, generally just for the asking. Boats come in late in the afternoon and they'll give you some of the catch, or you can go to the markets

early in the morning when the fishing is best.

These methods of getting food in large quantities can only be appreciated by those who have tried them. You will be totally baffled by the unbelievable quantities of food that will be laid on you, and by the ease of panhandling.

Investing in a freezer will allow you to make bi-weekly or even monthly trips to the wholesale markets, and you'll get the freshest foods, to boot. Nothing can beat getting it wholesale for free. Or is it free for wholesale? In any event, "Bon appetit."

[Food Conspiracies]

Forming a food cooperative is one of the best ways to promote solidarity and get every kind of food you need to survive real cheap. It also provides a ready-made bridge for developing alliances with blacks, Puerto Ricans, chicanos and other groups fighting our common oppressor on a community level.

Call a meeting of about 20 communes, collectives or community organizations. Set up the ground rules. There should be a hard core of real good hustlers that serve as the shopping or hunting party, and another group of people who have their heads together enough to keep records and run the central distribution center. Two or three in each group should do it. They can get their food free for the effort.

Another method is to rotate the activity among all members of the conspiracy. The method you choose depends upon your politics and whether you favor a division of labor or using the food conspiracy as a training for collective living. Probably a blend of the two is best, but you'll have to hassle that out for yourself.

The next thing to agree upon is how the operation and all the shit you get will be paid for. This depends on a number of variables, so we'll map out one scheme and you can modify it to suit your particular situation. Each member of every commune should be assessed a fee for joining. You want to get together about \$2000, so with 200 members this is ten bucks apiece. After the joining fee, each person or group has to pay only for the low-budget food ordered, but some loot is needed to get things rolling.

The money goes to getting a store-front or garage, a beat-up truck, some scales, freezers, bags, shelving, chopping blocks, slicer and whatever else you need. You can get great deals by looking in the classified ads of the local underground newspaper and checking for restaurants or markets going out of business. Remember -- the idea of a conspiracy is to get tons of stuff at real low prices or free into a store-front, and then break it down into smaller units for each group and eventually each member. The freezers allow you to store perishables for a longer time.

The hunting party should be well acquainted with how to rip off shit totally free and where the best deals are to be found. They should know what food is seasonal and about nutritional diets. There is alot to learn, such as where to get raw

grains in 100-pound lots and how to cut up a side of beef. A good idea is to get a diet freak to give weekly talks in the store-front. Cooking lessons can also be given.

Organizing a community around a basic issue of survival such as food makes a lot of nitty-gritty sense. After your conspiracy gets off the ground and looks permanent, you should seek to expand it to include more members, and an emergency food fund should be set up in case something happens in the community. There should also be a fund whereby the conspiracy can sponsor free community dinners tied into celebrations. Get it together and join the fight for a worldwide food conspiracy. Seize the time! STEAK!

--30--

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GOOD EATING: FRUIT SOUP & PEANUT BUTTER PUDDING  
Quicksilver Times/LIBERATION NewsService

For people who derive their nourishment exclusively from the plant world, and even for people who don't, there's a new cookbook out, edited by Joan Weiner and Barbara Thralls, called Victory Through Vegetables. (The Holt paperback is \$2.95.)

This slim cookbook -- 163 pages of all vegetable recipes, including a section on macrobiotics-- is printed in large type and its concoctions are easy to fix and tasty. A couple examples will suffice as an appetizer:

FRUIT SOUP: 3 plums, pitted and sliced; 2 med. peaches, pitted and sliced; 2 tbsp. cottage cheese; 1/2 tbsp. sour cream; 6 c. warm water; 1 tbsp. cornstarch or 1/2 tbsp. arrowroot; 4 tbsp. honey; 2 tsp. cinnamon

In pot, dissolve cornstarch in water, stirring so lumps do not form. Add fruit, honey, and cinnamon to mixture. Cover. Simmer for 1 hour. Add cottage cheese (do not allow cottage cheese to boil or it will harden) and sour cream, and serve.

PEANUT BUTTER PUDDING: 1/2 c. peanut butter (smooth or crunchy); 2 c. carrots, sliced; 1/2 c. raisins; 1 1/2 c. graham crackers, crumbled; 3/4 c. almonds, blanched and chopped; 1 c. apple juice. Oil for baking dish.

In saucepan, cook carrots until soft. Drain. Mash. Preheat oven to 350°.

In bowl, mix carrots, peanut butter, raisins, nuts, apple juice, and 1 c. crumbs.

Spoon into oiled baking dish. Top with remaining crumbs. Bake for 1/2 hour or until crumbs are brown.

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\*\*\*\*\*  
GOOD GRAFITTI  
PNOM PENH'S GONNA FALL ANY DAY  
YOU KNOW IT'S JUST A SHOT AWAY --

(snravnainted on a brick wall in New York City's Central Park)

snrav your own

## THE B-52 AND THE AIR WAR

by Orville Schell  
LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: The author is editor of the Pacific News Service. He is co-author of the China Reader and has written widely on Asia for newspapers and magazines such as the Atlantic Monthly, the New Republic and Look. He has spent several years in the Far East as a journalist.]

As U.S. troops have been withdrawn from Indochina, the war has become almost exclusively an air-war. Each year the bomb tonnage has climbed to a grand total of over 10 million tons since 1965. (One and a half million tons were dropped on all of Europe during World War II.) The most important weapon of this new air war has come to be the B-52.

Some 744 of these giant stratofortresses were built by Boeing at their Wichita and Seattle plants between 1952 and 1966, when the last one was delivered to the Air Force. They were used as part of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) forces headed by General Curtis Lemay, who is well remembered for his advocacy of bombing the North Vietnamese "back into the stone age." These Leviathans of the air are 156 feet long, 40 2/3 feet high and have a wing span of 185 feet. They weigh almost half a million pounds, cost over eight million dollars each and are crewed by six men.

Their maximum speed is only 650 mph, a subsonic speed which renders them vulnerable to all kinds of missile attacks. But in raids over Indochina they have been invariably escorted by supersonic fighter bombers past North Vietnamese SAM missile sites on the Ho Chi Minh trail. The growing threat these missiles have posed to the B-52s has led to a policy shift directing pilots to take "more aggressive actions" when they find North Vietnamese radar locked in on them. To date, no B-52 has been lost to hostile fire, although the growing number of SAMs is posing a threat to U.S. supremacy in the air.

The range of these intercontinental bombers is immense. The record was set by a crew which flew a B-52 12,519 miles from Okinawa to Madrid--almost half way around the world. They are powered by eight Pratt and Whitney engines which are fed by two 2500 gallon wing tanks of fuel. But the planes can also carry auxiliary "tear drop tanks," or be refueled in the air by KC-135 Stratotankers. So they have had no trouble flying the almost 6000 mile round-trip from Guam to the "drop zones" in Indochina.

There are reportedly 100 B-52s in Asia now, stationed at Guam, Okinawa and Sattahip air base in Thailand. Chiang Kai-shek's military regime, with U.S. aid, has just built a new B-52 base in Taiwan, in anticipation of the loss of Okinawa to the Japanese in the near future.

Almost every day the B-52s roar off their runways loaded with 750 and 1000 pound block-busters for their "carpet bombing" raids over Indochina. Each aircraft is capable of carrying 30 tons of ordnance. They fly at an altitude of

40,000 feet, above the cloud cover where they can be neither seen nor heard from the ground. Sighting is done by sophisticated infrared and electronic devices. This means that members of the crew never need to see the target, and few actually witness the strike since it happens long after the aircraft have passed over.

An "average daily bombing" by the B-52s has been around 250 tons, although during the fall of last year they were laying down 1000 tons a day for a three month period. Reports for January 1971 indicate that the B-52s have been flying 1000 sorties a month. A sortie is one raid by one plane. Their maximum capability in Asia is said to be upwards to 2000 tons, or 4 million pounds of explosives, a day. The B-52s alone have accounted for some five million craters, 30 feet deep and 45 feet in diameter. The craters have proven to be hazardous breeding grounds for malarial mosquitoes throughout Indochina.

The B-52 was originally designed for nuclear warheads before the development of recent missile technology. They were due to be scrapped, but then in 1964 the Air Force found that the planes could be refitted for conventional warfare. In action, the B-52 has proven to be one of the most indiscriminate and destructive weapons in the history of warfare.

The B-52s bomb areas rather than targets, making no distinction between various structures, terrain and living creatures on the ground. It is exactly for this reason that military commanders have continuously expanded their use. In a war where the military has long since given up on distinguishing between friendly and hostile forces in "insecure" areas of operations, the B-52 has well implemented the new tactic of "draining the countryside" within 30 miles of ground zero of any strike. Nonetheless, NLF leader Nguyen Huu Tho recently told French photographer Marc Riboud, "For some time now, we have been unable to receive visitors in the liberated areas because we cannot guarantee their security. The U.S. possesses colossal power and these B-52 raids are terrible. But of course we have means of surviving and living even against such bombardment."

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### SAFE & GENTLE SABOTAGE?

TOKYO (LNS) -- The Japanese have perfected a slow-burning explosive called "Urbanite" that blows up rock and concrete so safely and quietly that it can be used in the middle of a crowded city.

Nippon Oils & Fats Co. says its added secret ingredients to nitroglycerin so that it burns only one quarter as fast as dynamite and is only one-third as noisy as a jackhammer, Business Week magazine reports.

Urbanite is packed in a thinner-than-normal cylinder to cushion the outward blast, air space is left around the stick. Its price is expected to be about four times that of dynamite.

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AIR WAR LAOS: A REFUGEE'S STORY

by Ed Rasen  
LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Ed Rasen is a freelance journalist and cameraman who has worked in South East Asia as a correspondent for Pacific News Service and College News Service. He is presently completing a documentary film on Laotian refugees.]

\* \* \*  
VIENTIANE, Laos (LNS) -- In Laos, the undeclared air war continues as refugee camps overflow with people who have fled the saturation bombing. I recently taped the following interview with a sub-district chief, a 40-year-old teacher from the Plain of Jars. I talked with him in the refugee camp at Ben Na Nga, 40 kilometers outside of Vientiane. The 2,600 refugees here came down to Vientiane in February, 1970.  
\* \* \*

WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?

I come from sub-district Khat, Pek district, Kieng Khouang province.

ON THE PLAIN OF JARS?

Yes, on the Plain of Jars.

IN YOUR SUB-DISTRICT, HOW MANY VILLAGES ARE THERE?

In Khat, there are 21 villages total.

NOW, AMONG THOSE 21 VILLAGES, ARE THERE STILL ANY HOUSES LEFT?

There is not a single house left.

WHY IS THERE NOT A SINGLE HOUSE LEFT?

The airplanes bombed them.

HOW LONG HAS THE BOMBING BEEN GOING ON?

They bombed from 1965 until 1967, but they didn't bomb much. But from 1968 until 1969, the airplanes bombed heavily.

IN ONE MONTH HOW MANY TIMES DID THEY COME TO BOMB?

In one month they came many times. On one day they might come one time, or they might come two times in one day, or they might come seven or eight times a day.

WHEN THE AIRPLANES CAME, WHERE WERE THE PEOPLE?

When the airplanes came they went into trenches or into the caves.

DID THE PEOPLE ONLY ENTER INTO THE TRENCHES WHEN THE AIRPLANES CAME, OR DID THEY STAY IN THE TRENCHES ALL THE TIME?

The people went into the trenches only when the airplanes came. When the airplanes went away, the people came out. They went out to try and farm their gardens, or to go up in the mountains and to build.

WHEN THE AIRPLANES CAME, HOW DID YOU FEEL?

When the airplanes came the people were afraid that the airplanes would think they were soldiers of the North Vietnamese Army. The people wanted to save their lives, so they entered into the

trenches in order to protect themselves.

WERE THERE MANY PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM THE AIRPLANES BOMBING?

Yes, a certain number of villagers died from the attacks.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "A CERTAIN NUMBER"?

By a certain number I mean different numbers died. For example, in one village 2 or 3 people, or in another village there would be 9 or 10 who died...a certain number.

HOW MANY VILLAGERS WERE WOUNDED BY THE AIRPLANES?

There were many.

WHEN THE AIRPLANES CAME TO BOMB YOU, WHAT KIND OF BOMBS DID THEY USE?

They used 100 kilo bombs, 1000 kilo bombs, anti-personnel bombs, small bombs, 250 kilo bombs.

ONLY THOSE BOMBS?

No.

THERE WERE NO BURNING BOMBS?

There were also burning bombs, napalm bombs, as well as destructive bombs.

WHICH KIND OF BOMBS WERE THERE MOST OF?

The anti-personnel bombs came the most often, together with the 500 kilo bombs.

WHEN THE AIRPLANES CAME, DID THEY COME VERY LOW, OR VERY HIGH, TO DROP THEIR BOMBS?

They came down very low, they dropped their bombs, then they went up.

WHEN THE AIRPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, WERE THERE EVER PILOTS THAT ESCAPED FROM THE AIRPLANES WITHOUT DYING?

Yes, once an airplane was shot down at Phou Theung, the pilot parachuted down first, the airplane crashed later, the pilot didn't lose his life.

WHAT NATIONALITY WAS THE PILOT?

The pilot was an American.

DID THEY USE NAPALM OFTEN?

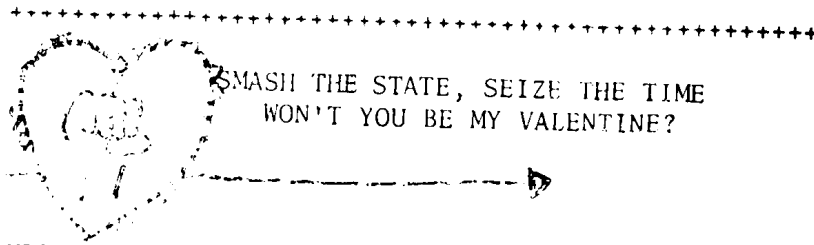
Yes, they used it often.

YOU SAID MANY VILLAGERS DIED, HOW OLD WERE MOST OF THEM?

The majority were old people and children. WHY?

They moved too slowly. When the airplanes came, they couldn't run quickly, they couldn't make it..."

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RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD -- AN INTERNAL COMMUNICATION FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS OF LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

From: Midnight Sun, 110 N.E. 2nd Ave., Boca Raton, Florida 33432  
To Sisters and Brothers in the Underground:

Any and all aid you can give us will be appreciated by us and the community of freaks served by the Midnight Sun. We are particularly interested in a tie-up with members of the liberated news services and press. Therefore, we request an "exchange subscription" and readily admit that we may both be able to guarantee a true exchange subscription. This will be based upon finances and manpower (sic). We will try. With this in mind we would appreciate it if you would put us on your exchange sub list. With a little help from our friends, we hope to develop into and become part of the underground press media.

Live and Let Live!

From: The Headlines Collective, Box 1104, Pasadena, Calif. 91102

Hi People --

We're operating in an extremely lame (politically) area -- just slightly to the right of the John Birch groupies. Nixon's hometown (Whittier) is just a shot away. Because of this, we could sure use some graphix that are easy to understand -- comix, cartoons, etc.

Any undergrounds that would like to exchange with us will be welcomed. We publish bi-weekly right now, with hopes of weekly soon.

Any ideas on increasing circulation would be appreciated.

Write -- we love you all.

From: The Ann Arbor Argus, 708 Arch St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104  
Brothers and Sisters

The A<sup>2</sup> Network number in the last RMBB is incorrect. Should be: Ann Arbor Network, 302 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104 (313) 769-6540

Love, Struggle

From: Dave Brull, BIRD, Box 997, Hays, Kan. 67601  
Dear People:

We are interested in starting a radical media newsstand here and we need addresses and bundle rates for LNS subscribers and anyone else who is interested. (If you don't have them on hand, give us a note in the RMBB). Thank.

From: Provincial Press, Box 1276, Spokane, Wash. 99210

Please print the following in your next issue: The Spokane Natural has been changed to the: Provincial Press. Same address as before. Telephone number (509) MA 4-9258. Thank You.

Peace

From: Mother Lode Collective, 334 Winfield St., San Francisco, Ca. 94110

MOTHER LODE is a new feminist broadside from San Francisco which will come out at irregular intervals. Six issues are already planned, with each issue to be centered around a particular

theme; the first, "We are sisters in experience"; the second, "Women in Prison": etc.

We see MOTHER LODE not as an intramovement news sheet, but rather as a publication speaking to all women about women's conditions and hope it will be useful for orientation sessions and outreach actions.

Sub for MOTHER LODE is \$1 for six issues. Bulk prices available. Send 15¢ and a 6¢ stamp for a sample copy to the above address.

From: Everywoman Sisters:

Please change our address to 1043B W Washington Boulevard, Venice, California 90291. Lots of Love.

From: Red Apple News  
Change of address From 1404 E. Oakland  
To: Box 1361, Lansing, Mich. 48933

From: Sunshine Family, 3102 Plum St., Erie, Pa. 16508

Sunshine is interested in trading with all movement publications -- Sun #5 will be out shortly and can give you some idea of what is going on in the Pa. northwest area besides what you hear from Buffalo/Cleveland publications. We are interested in any type of reprintable material as well. Collectives, tribes and families in this area should also contact us for the obvious reason of just better communications. Power to the People's Struggle!

From: LNS  
Folks:

We have just spent a weekend doing the Feb. billing. Many of you will notice that we wrote special notes on your bill -- notes that in some cases may have sounded urgent -- asking you to make at least a partial payment on a mounting bill. We are trying to tighten up our media list, eliminating those subscribers who actually are no longer putting out papers or who are no longer using LNS in organizing projects, etc. Often papers or groups that fold continue to get LNS for months without telling us. It is much too expensive for us to send packets out that are not really read and used by groups on the other end.

If for some reason you cannot afford to send even a partial payment of your monthly bill, please write a letter explaining why. (Use the LNS envelope enclosed with your bill.) As we did the billing it was hard to believe that some of you could not afford to send us even a dollar or two towards your bill. Without communication on your end we can only assume that LNS is not really useful to you, and therefore that we should no longer send it.

Please let us hear from you.

END OF RMBB FOR TODAY



JUDGE RULES WIRE-TAPS ILLEGAL

IN ANN ARBOR C.I.A. CASE

By Ken Kelly  
LIBERATION News Service

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (LNS) -- An historic decision curbing the self-appointed power of the U.S. Attorney General to use illegally-obtained wiretap evidence against defendants was handed down by federal district Judge Damon Keith on Jan. 25.

The judge told the prosecution to turn over their records of the tapped phone transcripts of White Panther Minister of Defense Pun Plamondon before the start of the CIA conspiracy trial. Defendants Plamondon, W.P.P. Chairman John Sinclair, and Minister of Education Jack Forrest are charged with conspiracy to bomb a CIA office in 1968; Pun is charged with doing the actual bombing.

This is the first time the government has been ordered to release wiretap transcripts prior to a trial, and only the second time the government has had to turn over the records at all.

"This is an important decision in the fight against repression," said Pun's attorney, William Kunstler, who argued the motion asking for the turn-over. "Judge Keith has realized that the unchecked power of John Mitchell is a serious threat to a person's constitutional rights. The government has been caught with its pants down."

Indeed, Assistant Prosecutor John Hausner was so surprised with the black judge's ruling that he asked for a two-day delay in the trial, which was originally scheduled to begin Jan. 26. He then asked for another delay until Feb. 9. In the meantime, the government will appeal to the U.S. Sixth Federal Appeals Court in Cincinnati.

The law states that the government may tap a phone without permission from a federal judge only when "national security is involved." The government did not ask for such permission when they violated Pun's constitutional rights. In a flimsy argument defending their action, the prosecution cited a ruling by Chicago Judge Julius Hoffman, chief engineer in the Chicago Conspiracy 8 railroad. (John Mitchell's interpretation of the law of "national OR domestic security" was upheld in the Chicago case.)

"The contention of the Attorney General is in error," Keith said. "Such power held by one individual was never contemplated by the framers of our constitution and cannot be tolerated today."

Mitchell does have the power to wiretap in foreign espionage cases without first getting a court order, but a court order is required before Americans can be wiretapped in domestic security cases.

"An idea which seems to permeate much of the government's arguments," said Keith's written opinion, "is that a dissident domestic organization is akin to an unfriendly foreign power and must be dealt with in the same fashion."

If upheld by the higher courts, the wire-tap decision will be far-reaching. Every case where the

government wiretapped without a warrant and obtained a conviction will be subject to a new trial. In this instance, the government has the option of either following the court order and turning over the transcripts, or of dropping the case against the three defendants entirely. Speculations are that the government will drop the case, since they are very reluctant to reveal their secret files to the public.

"Either path they choose is fine with us," said Kunstler. "If they drop the case it will be clear to everyone that their evidence is as weak as we know it is. If they turn over their records we'll have a first-hand glimpse of how extensive Mitchell's 1984 application of justice is headed."

Judge Keith did overrule the defense motion which asked that young people be included in the jury pool to ensure the defendants a jury of their peers.

As it stands, young people are 700% underrepresented in the jury pools. No one under 24 years old is included in the pools and people over 40 are grossly overrepresented (the age of the average juror is 48).

Extensive research was prepared and defense co-counsel Buck Davis presented several experts to testify about the unconstitutional discrimination, but the motion was nonetheless turned down.

During the testimony of Allen Ginsberg, one of the defense "experts" prosecutor Hausner huffily told the court that Ginsberg hadn't talked to any 4-H clubs or Urban League discussions, or gone on any tours of South Vietnam to "see our boys fighting for their country," so Ginsberg could not qualify. "In fact," Hausner concluded, "I'm as much an expert in youth as Mr. Ginsberg, your Honor."

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I WAS A SOCIAL WORKER FOR THE GREEN BERETS  
LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- The Army has sent 80 Green Berets to a rural North Carolina county to work with local doctors and police departments, and to help with gym classes at a junior high school.

The experimental project began in December in Anson County, about 85 miles from Ft. Bragg, N.C., where Green Berets were trained for years as a special "killer force."

Brig. Gen. Henry E. Emerson, explaining that the Green Beret role "is coming to an end in Vietnam," said that the project is an effort to make peace-time training "interesting" for his men and, at the same time, "help the nation and the Army's image."

"Green Berets, everyone knows, can blow a bridge," Emerson smilingly told reporters, "But they also know how to build schools and dispensaries."

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FEBRUARY 4: 1961-1971

TEN YEARS OF STRUGGLE IN ANGOLA --  
A VITORIA E CERTE!

right on



THE BLACK MESA CRISIS:  
NAVAJO AND HOPI AND TO BE 'DEVELOPED'  
LIBERATION News Service

*"From the beginning the indigenous North Americans told the invading white man the Euro-american way of life was dangerous to all land and life on Earth. They were not heard -- they were massacred. Now, all that they have warned us of has come to pass: the waters we drink are poisoned, the air we breathe is poisoned, the food we eat is poisoned, our agricultural lands are dead and dying, the people in our cities have gone insane, and the whole of the cycle of life is being destroyed by the way we live..."*

--Committee for Traditional Indian Land & Life

PAGE, Arizona (LNS) -- Peabody Coal Co., already responsible for devastation in Appalachia, is now going to strip-mine 100 square miles of Sacred Indian land on the Navajo and Hopi reservations in Northwestern Arizona. Peabody, wholly owned by the Kennecott Copper Company, will make over \$775,000,000 while feeding the low-grade, dirty coal into one of the largest power complexes in the country.

Some of the coal ripped from Black Mesa will be sent 80 miles by rail to the Navajo Power Generating Station near Page, Arizona. The rest will be crushed, mixed with precious desert water and pushed 272 miles through an 18" pipeline to the Mohavo Power Generating Station near Bullhead City, Nevada. These two plants are part of a grid called W.E.S.T. (Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates), which officially involves 23 major state, municipal and federal power companies and agencies.

The complex sprawls over California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, and it includes the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Salt River Project of Arizona, Southern California Edison, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Arizona Public Service Company. Other corporations involved in the project are Southern Pacific, Shell, Westinghouse, and General Electric.

The conglomerate is in the process of creating a wasteland out of the Southwest, under the guise of the "Four Corners Development Project." The spread of devastation will be wide. The once-lush Imperial (S. Calif) and Mexical (Mex.) Valleys could easily be rendered completely unproductive. An area extending from Southern California to the Rocky Mountains will be as smoggy as the Los Angeles Basin in a few years.

But this is only the beginning. Fortune Magazine (Sept. 1970) reports that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has made plans for industrial 'parks' and 'model cities' (pre-fabricated cities) to dot the area. People now living in coastal cities will be enticed out to these cities with promises of employment, 'no smog', deer hunting. The new settlers will become a large supply of cheap labor for electronics assembly and war-related industry.

One month after the Peabody Coal Company was granted a 'drilling and exploration permit' by the Navaho and Hopi Tribal Councils, the Secretary

of the Interior recommended enactment of legislation to sanction building of the Glen Canyon Dam. Construction of the dam and the formation of Lake Powell, which were actually early steps in the Four Corners development, were begun only after voters, taxpayers and consumers had been convinced the lake was 'recreational.' (There were already plans to build one large power station and one monstrously large power station almost on the shore: across the lake from each other -- plants that would pump vast tonnages of smog-producing chemicals and poisons into the air around the lake, and that would dump pollutants, chemicals and hot, salinized water into the lake.)

Two years before the Navajo Tribal Council voted to permit the Salt River Project to build the Navajo station at Page, the turbine-generators (\$100,000,000 worth) had already been ordered from General Electric. Waters from the Navajo Dam on the San Juan River, originally allotted to the 'Navajo Irrigation Project' have been cut, and are now being allotted to large power stations in northwestern New Mexico.

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During 1966, an estimate was made by Federal government workers of the extent of damage done to fish and wildlife habitats by strip-mining. There had been 12,890 miles of streams damaged. Of our lakes and reservoirs, 145,000 acres had suffered damage from strip miner's digging. And wildlife habitats had been destroyed -- more than 1 1/2 million acres. At least 39 states had miles of ruined streams and acres of ravaged land to add to the total.

When the Department of the Interior 'warned' Peabody about the 'dangers' of strip-mining, Peabody agreed to: exercise "diligence" in the mining operations; to carry on development and operations "in a workmanlike manner and to the fullest possible extent;" and to surrender and return the premises on termination of the lease in as good condition as received "except for the ordinary wear, tear, and depletion incident to mining operations and unavoidable accidents."

A representative of the Peabody Coal Company has stated that the operating piping the coal from Black Mesa to Bullhead City "won't take much water." Another representative has even tried to claim the strip-mine line operation will improve the water table. Actually it requires a considerable amount of water to push six to ten tons of coal per minute through a 272 mile pipeline. Between 3,000,000 and 7,500,000 gallons of water will be pumped each day from beneath Black Mesa, not including water for on-site operations.

The water being removed is fossil water, deposited eons ago when the Southwest was much wetter. It will not reaccumulate unless nature re-adjusts climatic conditions in the region. Its re-accumulation now would depend directly upon the scant rainfall of the area--currently 6-15 inches a year.

\* \* \*

Corn cultivation is the price source of livelihood and food to the Hopi. If the natural equilibrium of the underground water is upset, the water from the cropsupporting water table will be depleted, destroying the delicate balance of the arid desert environment. Hopi corn, as many desert-adapted

more...

plants, is short-rooted, a drop of only a few inches in the water table would be enough to end its cultivation.

(The government and Peabody claim that they got their property rights fair and square though an agreement signed with the Indian Tribal Council. The Council, set up in 1935, is made up of Indian men who are considered "progressive" enough for the white Bureau of Indian Affairs which appoints them.)

When completed and fully operative, the five units of the two power stations receiving coal from the Black Mesa will receive, consume, and convert over 38,000 tons of coal per day into smog and power.

The Mohave and the Navajo plants will take their place in a Southwestern Power Grid controlled by W.E.S.T. The other plants in the complex are: 1) The Four Corners Plant, near Farmington, New Mexico, partially operative since 1964. 2) The San Juan Plant, also near Farmington. Construction will begin in Jan. 1971, operative in June, 1974. 3) Huntington Canyon, near Price, Utah (which will be supplied with coal from another Peabody mine.) Construction will begin in May 1971, operative in June 1974. 4) Kaiparowits, which is under study. It will probably include six units, the first of which will begin construction in 1973.

It is well known that coal-burning power plants are dangerous sources of air pollution. Each day, each of these plants will be emitting hundreds of tons of fly ash particulates, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, hydrocarbons, fluorides, and hydrogen sulfide.

Under current standards and projected plans, these power plants will daily emit more ash particulate matter than is released in Los Angeles and New York combined. (Southern Californians refused to permit the construction of similar plants in their cities because of the air pollution they would cause.)

The one plant near Farmington that is now in operation, is daily spewing forth hundreds of tons of fly ash and invisible poisonous gasses. Aerial tracking of the visible pollution shows that this single plant, not yet in full operation, daily soils the air, water, land and people over an area of 100,000 square miles. What will happen when this plant is joined by an identical plant, San Juan, and by those proposed in Utah, and the ones at Page and Mohave?

*"I only wish they could take into their hearts and souls what we see in the evening in our Hopi land; the mountains and valleys of the Great Spirit, the sky, the setting sun, the stars, the moon, and all of our brothers and sisters who inhabit this beautiful world with us: the animals, the birds, the plants, the trees, the stones."*

For more information on Black Mesa, contact Committee for Traditional Indian Land and Life, PO Box 74151; Los Angeles, Calif. 90004. Telephone 213 463-8448.

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## IMPERIALISM IS NO PICNIC

KINSHASA, Congo (LNS) -- Major Hugh Bauer of the U.S. Military Mission to the Congo (Kinshasa) was killed by a crocodile while taking a dip in the Congo River during a Sunday picnic with friends.

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## LEGISLATORS ARE VULNERABLE

ALBANY, N.Y. (LNS) -- New York State legislators are planning to invest about \$200,000 to install bullet-proof plastic around the galleries of both Houses. A spokesman said they "realized how vulnerable they are sitting there without protection."

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## TURKS PROTEST SIXTH FLEET

### LIBERATION News Service

IZMIR, Turkey (LNS) -- Hundreds of young Turks battled police outside the Turkish-American Friendship Association in Izmir (Smyrna) Jan. 29, in a protest against the presence of three U.S. Sixth Fleet ships in the harbor. Chanting anti-imperialist slogans, the demonstrators broke windows in the building: All police leaves in Izmir were cancelled, until the fleet pulls out of Izmir.

In Ankara, the Turkish capital, a group of young people stoned a U.S. military logistics group headquarters and then blew up a U.S. Air Force truck.

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## LA RAZA REFUSES BLOOD MONEY

PALO ALTO (LNS) -- Jack Ybarra, coordinator for La Confederacion de la Raza Unida, recently refused to accept what he called "blood money" from the Levi Strauss company.

Walter Haas, president of Levi Strauss and a resident of posh Atherton which borders Palo Alto, had offered to underwrite the cost of office expenses for La Confederacion for two years. (La Raza Unida is a Chicano political party begun by Corky Gonzales.) Ybarra said if Levi Strauss wants to help La Raza he should use the money to raise the pay of his own employees.

Levi Strauss employs about 40% to 60% workers with Spanish surnames. Many of these are women who must support a family on less than \$2 an hour.

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## BLACK GI SPEAKS FROM VIETNAM

"I have nothing against that man out there. They're fighting for what they believe in, and you can't knock that. I lie on my mattress at night and I say what am I doing here/ I can imagine a war back in the world that I'd fight and wouldn't mind dying -- to keep your people free."

quoted in Life magazine

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LOS SIETE STILL TARGETS FOR POLICE  
HARRASSMENT AFTER ACQUITTAL

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- On November 7, six young Chicanos were acquitted of charges of murdering a San Francisco policeman 18 months earlier. The acquittal was a great victory for the Chicano community in San Francisco, for the movement and for the six youths who had faced the gas chamber. A great victory and a great lift -- "like the impossible had been done," said Jose Rios, one of the group.

Less than three months later, Rios lay in a bed of the San Francisco county hospital, his head bandaged up, his jaws wired together -- the victim of a continuing campaign of harrassment by the San Francisco police. It was the second run-in with the police for Rios since his release (and he's still up on burglary charges left over from the first incident some 21 months ago).

In December, Rios and Nelson Rodriguez, another member of the Los Siete group, stopped outside a house one night on the way home from a party to let Rios' brother get a jacket. The night had turned cold. The stop provided ample opportunity for two vigilant cops to start questioning them, discover who they were, exclaim to one another that "We struck gold," and haul the two off to the station where they were congratulated by the other cops. Later, Rios and Rodriguez were informed that they were being charged with possession of marijuana and dangerous drugs.

About a month later, Rios and a companion, Michael Gerogopulos, were approached by policemen while sitting in their car and booked for illegal parking. According to the police version of the incident, one of the cops noticed Rios reaching under the seat, yanked him out of the car and saw a large automatic pistol sliding out into open view. At this point Rios and Georgopulos attempted to run away and had to be subdued with "minimum force."

Rios and Georgopulos deny that there was any gun or any attempted escape. The "minimum force" resulted in a broken jaw and severe bruises on the head and back of the neck for Rios. And apparently in some satisfaction for one of the cops who did the beating. Rios says that during the assault one of the policemen knocked him to the ground, yelling "Don't you remember me...I'm going to kill you!" The San Francisco Chronicle reported that the officer, Raymond Montaverdi, had testified against Los Siete last October.

The solid support of the Chicano community built up during the long murder trial has seen to it that Rios and his companions have been bailed out quickly on both occasions. They go right back into the community to work on the programs that have grown out of their long struggle: La Raza Legal Defense office, La Casa de la Raza (a half-way house), and El Centro de Salud, the health center.

Still they all have charges hanging over them -- and the bitter hostility of the police force. The drug bust seems almost laughable in the light of testimony given by the ex-wife of

the chief prosecution witness Officer Paul McGoran, during the murder trial. She told the court that her former husband kept a bag full of marijuana and drugs always handy, ready to plant as evidence on anybody he arrested.

But the harrassment goes on. "In a way," Rios said recently, describing his feelings about being out of jail after and year and a half, "you're not in bars anymore, you're in a different type of cell. A blue uniform is looking at you wherever you go."

Adds Danilo Melendez, "The only one of us [Los Siete] definitely free is Gio." Gio Lopez managed to evade the police dragnet two years ago and is now living in Cuba.

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[The information for this story is mostly culled from Basta Ya and the People's World. Thanks to both.]

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CALIFORNIA WORKERS DOWN AND OUT

LIBERATION News Service

PALO ALTO, Calif. (LNS) -- December was a bleak month for the workers in California. And January was even bleaker. Unemployment, at seven percent, reached the highest point since the Depression. 619,000 of the state's men and women are now unemployed, and the number is growing month by month.

The depressed condition of the aerospace industry in the state continues to be the most important factor in the state's economy. In Santa Clara County, 600 more aerospace jobs were recently cut, bringing the county's unemployment level up to 7.4%. The Oakland-San Francisco area is only a little less hard hit by the severe recession: 85,300 workers (5.9%) are now looking for new employment.

The sag in the aerospace industry is now reaching airport workers, too. 136 more men and women, mostly mechanics -- but also clerks, secretaries, and other administrative staff -- were laid off at United Airlines.

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(Thanks to the Free You, Palo Alto's radical newspaper, for the above story.)

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CAPTAIN TRIES TO DISCHARGE "WAVE" FOR PRÉGNANCY:  
WORRIED ABOUT 'DILUTION OF MORAL STANDARDS'

LIBERATION News Service

PENSACOLA, Fla. (LNS) -- Navy Seawoman Anna Flores, became pregnant last Spring by her fiance, a Navy enlisted man stationed with her at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla.

After she miscarried at the base dispensary, her commanding officer, Capt. C.H. Signey, moved to discharge her under a Navy regulation:

"To do otherwise would imply that unwed pregnancy is condoned and would eventually result in a dilution of the moral standards set for women in the Navy," Signey said.

In a January lawsuit, Seawoman Flores asked the Federal District Court in Pensacola, Fla., to

prohibit the pending discharge on grounds that the Navy is unconstitutionally discriminating against women by discharging them for becoming pregnant while not discharging the sailors who make them pregnant.

A complaint said that Miss Flores "is informed and believes ...that numerous male members of the United States Navy:

1) Have sexual intercourse with women to whom they are not married, and are not discharged therefore;

2) Fathered children out of wedlock and are not discharged therefore;

3) Incur in their sexual activities venereal disease and are not discharged therefore;

4) Are not subjected to 'the moral standards set for women in the Navy.'

The projected discharge reportedly has been delayed in Washington pending an investigation requested by a Texas congressman.

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(Thanks to All Hands Abandon Ship, a GI paper from Newport, R.I.)

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#### FRAGGING OFFICERS: GI'S FIGHT BACK

by Jan Sutter

Free You/LIBERATION News Service

"I lock my door when I go out, and I check for booby traps when I come in. I'm leery of getting in dark places. But I have never been a worrier and I don't reckon I'll start now. I'm concerned about it, but I'm not worried."

--Sergeant Gene Tingley  
Vietnam (AP)

Sergeant Tingley was lucky; the hard-nosed, hard-headed professional usually got to the orderly room by 6 a.m. in the morning to relieve the night sergeant. That morning he overslept. At 6:03 five pounds of plastic explosives blew the headquarters apart.

"It took me until about noon to figure out they were out to get me," the 37 year old veteran said, "then it was kind of shocking."

Tingley was the target of a "fragging" -- a GI term for an attack on another American by a fragmentation grenade or other explosive. As GIs, fed up with the war, move more and more toward insurrection, fragging officers and lifers has sharply increased in recent months.

Recently on white major was killed and another wounded at Quang Tri with a small caliber weapon after one of the officers yanked the plug out of a black GI's stereo. The officers entered the black enlisted men's hut shortly after midnight and ordered the brothers to turn the music down. They complied. Then the officers noticed that two of the soldiers in the hut were not assigned to the unit and ordered them out. They started to argue and the music went up full blast. It was then the plug was yanked from the socket. Sources related:

"So one of the majors was standing in the

doorway and the next thing he knew he was on the ground wounded and there was another flash, and the second major went down."

Three blacks were held and troops at the Quang Tri headquarters were ordered to turn in all weapons, grenades and ammunition. Life magazine described a similar confrontation between GIs and a NCO in a late October issue:

"When the company's first sergeant -- a 44 year old, 6'2", big-bellied, 257 pound giant with a bikinied girl tattooed over 12 inches of forearm, the draftees instantly read about his 25 years of service in his seamed face....He paused to mop the sweat from his brow with the tattooed girl. 'I'm out to kill gooks,' he said, 'that's what I'm paid for.' Around the fire base the litter of abandoned ammunition annoyed him. Twice he drew and leveled his pistol to enforce an order. The second time, the young soldier he had been arguing with called his bluff and ran off to get his M16. The two readied for an incredible high-noon showdown...."

In Scanlan's ... Richard William, who had served seven years in Vietnam, was quoted: "When I was a guard in the Long Binh stockade there were 23 guys there for killing their COs (commanding officers) and 17 others were already on trial for killing COs."

Ever since all 21 members of the now famous Bravo company refused to go on patrol in early 1970, there has been a phenomenal escalation of open rebellion among GIs in Vietnam, culminating in many aggressive officers and NCOs being offed by their own men. As wounded Marine Ron Mounce described the elimination of one gungho sergeant:

"He was a gunnery sergeant, and he had a whole watch that night, and he had a perimeter to watch. He'd just gotten there -- a real bastard. So there's a bunch of guys just got together and tossed about three grenades in the hole with him."

Another marine:

"We got into this fucking trap by this incredible lieutenant...there were only nine of us left. We got out but he wanted to go back. The corporal just stood in front of him about four feet away and argued that the dude was insane. Then he didn't say another word; he just ripped off his whole clip into the fucker. Nobody said a word. Nobody ever did."

And more:

"I heard that some army people in the South were wearing red scarves when they wanted to be neutral in the war. They said the VC didn't shoot them when they all wore red scarves, just like they didn't shoot at brothers that much. So I got one. We all did...I stopped carrying ammunition after that. Didn't for the last three months in the country."

"I went AWOL for a week and a half, but they found me in the Villa. The third night I was there I heard some noise outside and wanted to investigate, but my woman wouldn't let me -- she went outside herself and came back about five minutes later with three dudes, VC. I thought I'd had it. We talked until daylight, drank that good green tea and talked. They were really interested in the demonstrations; they had heard of Berkeley and wanted

to know how long it would be until we had a revolution there."

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ANOTHER CHICANO SHOT DOWN IN L.A.  
AFTER A MORATORIUM RALLY

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- A twenty-two year old Chicano man is dead, and another lies dying in a Los Angeles hospital. An afternoon march and rally organized by the Chicano Moratorium Committee Jan. 31 to protest police brutality and repression of Chicanos in Los Angeles came to a bloody end (for the third time in less than six months) when police attacked the crowd.

Ten thousand people had assembled at Belvedere Park in East Los Angeles where most of L.A.'s 1,000,000 Chicano population lives. Some of the people, starting off a few days in advance, had marched as much as 25 miles to attend the rally. After the speeches Brown Beret marshalls advised the crowd to go straight home. Belvedere Park is located right next to a police station and there was a feeling that the cops, who had kept themselves out of sight during the rally, might suddenly appear as they had at the last two rallies.

And they did.

When a crowd of about 800 young Chicanos started moving up 3rd Street to Whittier Boulevard, a main business street where lots of young people hang out, they were met by battallions of police. When police cars started to veer into the crowd, they were met with rocks and bottles. The police pinioned one group at a street corner; they drew their guns and suddenly began shooting directly into the crowd. Seconds after the attack the sidewalk was strewn with injured bodies and one dead man. The police immediately announced that the man (whose identity is not being released) was killed by a ricocheting bullet because they had only fired warning shots into the air and ground.

A 5 P.M. curfew was ignored as more young people, enraged at the shootings, poured into the streets trashing and burning stores in the area.

The first Chicano Moratorium Rally called to protest the Vietnamese War on August 29 ended in the death of a Los Angeles Times reporter, Ruben Salazar, who had been standing at an East Los Angeles bar having a drink. Police say that he was also killed by a ricocheting bullet although witnesses have recounted that the police had just stormed into the bar during their rampage of the Chicano area and shot pointblank at Salazar. (Salazar had been doing research on the L.A. police department at the time.)

On January 9, three thousand Chicanos were attacked at another rally where they had gathered to protest police brutality and the alleged suicides of six Chicano men in a Los Angeles jail. When the people tried to use their parade permit to march through their neighborhood, the police viciously broke up the march. This police spree was applauded in the local papers and by the city government as a blow against communism and a good reprimand for the Chicanos who don't exercise

enough "self-control."

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CULTURAL CENTER IN HOLIDAY INN CLOTHING  
INVADES SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN.

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- When the city government of San Francisco allowed Justice Enterprises Inc. to build a 27-floor skyscraper on government land in the heart of Chinatown, the people who lived in the area were told that it was going to be a "Chinese Trade and Cultural Center." Now that the building is finished, they realize that it is really a Holiday Inn -- twenty-six floors of it, with only one floor designed for a "Chinese center."

San Francisco Chinatown is the second most densely populated area in the country (Manhattan is the first.) About 50,000 people live within a 17-block area. While the average density of the rest of San Francisco is 32.8 persons per acre, in Chinatown, 230.7 persons share an acre.

Immigrants from Hong Kong arrive in San Francisco at the rate of 5,000 per year. Most of them settle in Chinatown. Decent housing is a vital need for the Chinese community. The average family in Chinatown has four children; 41% of the families have a combined income of only \$4,000 a year. People in Chinatown usually pay 30-50% of their income for rent.

Not only is housing expensive, it is dangerous and unhealthy. Half the dwellings are single-rooms in living hotels. Large families often are forced to rent several rooms in these hotels. 75% of these romming houses have no heat. The rooms are very small -- in many cases under the minimum size required by housing codes. Often there is only one bath for as many as 30 rooms.

And now the San Francisco financial district is invading Chinatown. The Bank of America and Trans-America now occupy large tracts of real estate. The 572-room Holiday Inn hotel is only one more step in a major redevelopment plan San Francisco city-fathers are nursing, which would turn Chinatown into a cultural-financial center to attract tourists, and big business.

The "Chinese Trade and Cultural Center", now the Holiday Inn, was built after the city had promised to build low-cost public housing for the people of Chinatown on the first available city-owned land. The land on which the expensive tourist hotel now stands was once the Hall of Justice.

Pressured by organizations in Chinatown, the Holiday Inn promised to hire Chinese people to fill 80% of its work force. The 80% just took care of the number of maids, waiters and other servants the hotel needed. But now the people of Chinatown have lost even this humiliating gain. Due to the recession and "miscalculation" by the hotel management, 50% of the employees have been laid off. The Chinese workers were the first to be fired.

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(Thanks to I WOR KUEN, a paper put out by Chinese-American radicals in NY, for the info contained in the above story.)



NIXON'S REORDERED PRIORITIES:  
HALF AND HALF IS FAIR AND SQUARE

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- "In the 1971 budget, America's priorities were quietly but dramatically reordered," President Nixon boasted to Congress Jan. 29. Then he sheepishly added: "In 1972 we must increase our spending for defense in order to carry out the nation's strategy for peace."

Nixon's new \$230 billion budget is the largest in U.S. history. For defense, Nixon has proposed \$77.5 billion, a \$1.1 billion increase over last year. The defense budget did not show what percentage of military expenditures will be going to the war in Indochina.

Nixon's budget requests "authority" to spend \$80 billion on arms in case he finds it impossible to stay within his estimates.

The budget also contains several concealed military outlays. The biggest is the \$19.68 billion interest on the national debt, which is the result of past and present wars. A \$5.1 billion item for "international affairs" will provide arms to regimes in Greece, Spain and Portugal. Space research and technology, with clear military implications, will cost taxpayers \$3.3 billion.

In comparison to defense expenditures Nixon is indulging \$4.5 billion for "community development and housing", \$8.8 billion for "education and manpower", \$16 billion for health and \$10 billion for commerce and transportation.

Federal expenditures for "law enforcement" will be hiked by almost one-third, 32%, to make a total of \$408 million. Most of this will be spent beefing up state and city police forces.

Nixon claims to have reordered priorities, proudly pointing out that a sizeable 42% of his budget is for "human resources" while only a measly 33.8% is for war. These figures do not reveal hidden military expenses, nor do they spell out what President Nixon is including under "human resources."

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A DAY IN THE TRIAL OF  
ERICKA HUGGINS AND BOBBY SEALE

by Jan Von Flatern  
LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS) -- A white judge in black robes sits behind an enormous white marble bench. White lawyers, a white prosecutor, white sheriffs and predominantly white press sit or stand in their respective places. In the middle of all this whiteness sit a black woman and a black man.

From day to day, only small things ever change -- the color Ericka wears, the weather outside. Today, Ericka is in bright red.

They have sworn in a new panel of jury candidates -- as they are doing every day now. The court reporter's voice repeats, for the nineteenth time since the trial began, the instructions the judge has given. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, you must remember that a police officer is the same

as you and me. He can make mistakes. You mustn't give him any more credibility -- that's believability -- than you would any other witness..."

"Ready counsel?" And the parade of juror candidates begins. Prosecutor Arnold Markle rises and in a voice which Ericka has wincingly called "an untuned instrument", addresses the first candidate, "My name is Arnold Markle and I hold the office of state's attorney. What we're looking for here is a fair and impartial jury..." The middle-aged white man on the stand feels that the Black Panther Party is trying to dismember our government.

Catherine Roraback, Ericka's lawyer, deliberately stands behind Ericka as she questions each juror. A terrified middleaged housewife keeps her eyes firmly riveted on the lawyer's face. She never, never looks at either Ericka or Bobby.

Charles Garry stands and removes his glasses. "My name is Charles Garry. I represent Mr. Seale here, the chairman and co-founder of the Black Panther Party." Do you think that the Party is a good influence or a bad influence? An elderly white man doesn't think about the Party at all.

There are always five or ten candidates who present the judge with a crumpled note from a doctor or an employer, which almost without exception excuses them from duty.

The prosecutor used to ask prospective jurors if they would "consider the death penalty." Today, more determined than ever, he says "that's death -- death in the electric chair." He used to talk about "beyond a reasonable doubt" -- today he elaborates -- "that's not necessarily beyond any doubt; it's beyond a doubt based on reason."

The sheriffs are disturbed by even the silent communication between the defendants and the spectators. One sheriff sits at a small table and raps a gavel demanding "order" whenever there are whispers; another goes around with a paper cup for the spectators to spit their gum into.

Markle asks one candidate, "Can you give the state a fair trial?" and Garry objects, pointing out who exactly is on trial for their lives. The prosecutor gets defensive, "I can cite precedents, your honor...!" For the fiftieth time, Judge Mulvey tells everyone to relax. Markle snaps, "I'm very relaxed."

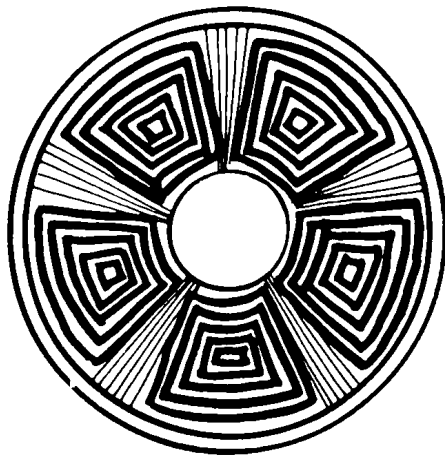
Today there was a break in the monotony. A middle-aged white woman turns out to be right on. Asked what she knows about Bobby, she says laughingly that when she came into the courtroom she thought Bobby was a lawyer. Ericka and Bobby laugh with her. A beautiful, rare sound in this courtroom. Yes, she could be impartial. No, she had no pre-conceived opinions. Yes, if it was proven to her, she could bring in a guilty verdict. The prosecutor excuses her. The spectators groan, the defendants are resigned. Ericka scribbles a note to a friend, "HELP me to understand this narrow, narrow shit!"

Today is an unusual day. We get a juror. A 30-year old white telephone installer who thinks that the Black Panther Party "is an organization founded to help the black people." He understands demonstrations -- was on strike once himself. He's juror number eight. That makes four blacks, four whites, (four men, four women). But the defense has spent

[CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER]



ENERO



FEBRERO



MARZO



ABRIL



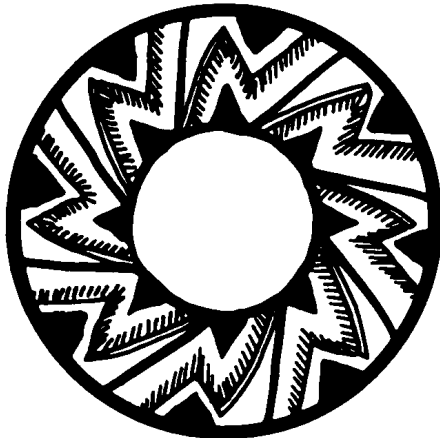
MAYO



JUNIO



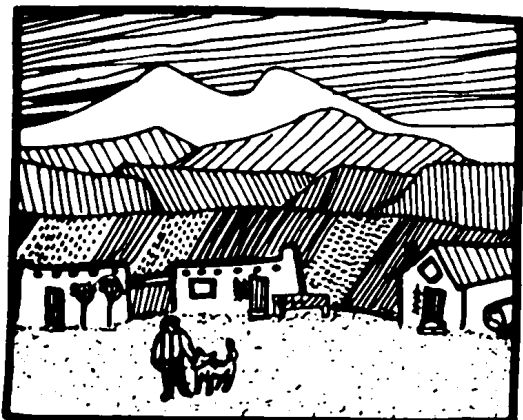
JULIO



AGOSTO



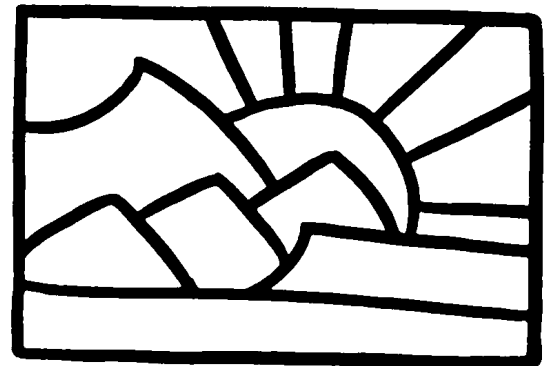
SEPTIEMBRE



OCTUBRE



NOVIEMBRE



DICIEMBRE



Credit La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba/LNS

These pictures were taken from a calendar published by La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba. The calendar measures 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches and is printed in red on tan paper. You can get one (for \$2.50) by writing to them at Tierra Amarilla, N.M. 87575 - phone 588-2672.

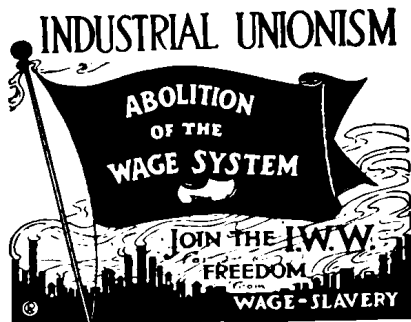
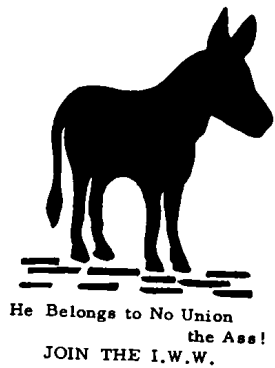
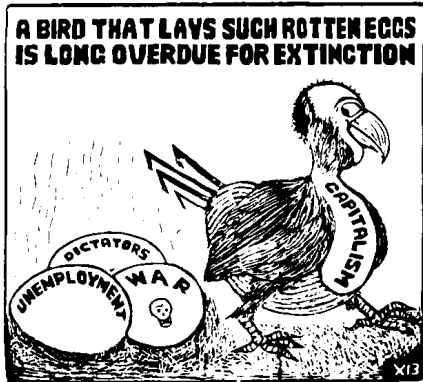
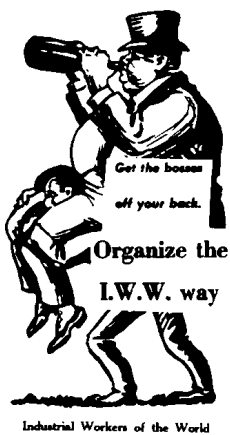
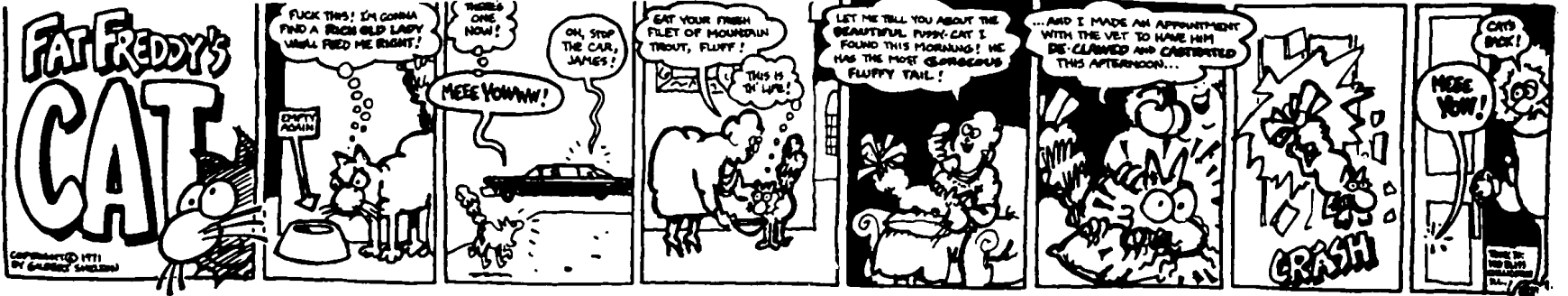
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(#315)

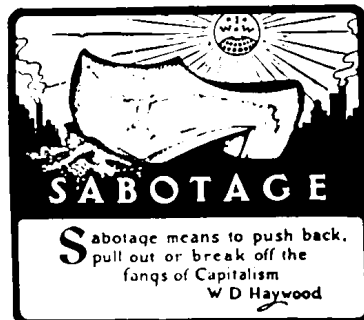
February 3, 1971

more...



MAGIC STICKER NO. 3

THIS ONE BRINGS GREAT WEALTH TO SOME - AND DEATH TO OTHERS.



Top: Fat Freddy's Cat is by Gilbert Shelton. Credit LNS.

Drawings are from stickers put out by the Industrial Workers of the World, 2422 North Halsted St., Chicago 14, Illinois. Credit IWW/LNS

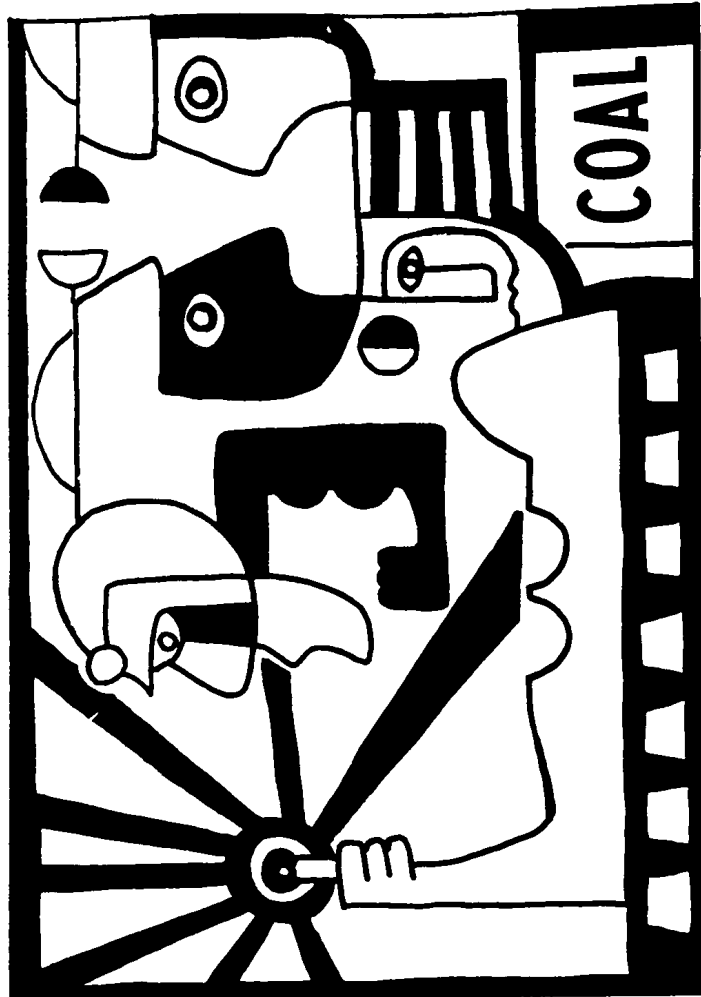
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February 3, 1971

more...



PROTECTIVE REACTION

Top left: Wolf in sheep's clothing --  
Credit Madison Kaleidoscope/LNS

Top right: Coal -- Credit North Carolina Anvil/LNS

Bottom: Credit The Daily World/LNS

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No more.